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A WILD MOB'S WORK.

THE THRASHER AND OTHER MACHINERY DESTROYED BY RIOTERS.

Struggle Up to a Point by Anarchistic Mongrels Over Attack the Employes as They Come from Work—Two Hundred Cubs Charge the Rabble and Use Their Revolvers—Bloody and Pulseless Wounded—Arrests Made—An Inflammatory Circular—Other Troubles in the Lumber District.

The first serious outbreak of the labor troubles occurred yesterday when Two Hundred of a few days ago and it would be the under duress. There was a notable increase in the police and a regular mob, whose numbers had been swelled by a number of idlers, but few were arrested by the authorities. The several fairs the professional agitators have held against the owners of this mill to call attention as a means of venting for the laboring men, and greeted by the prospects of starvation by the vile utterances of Anarchistic speeches, but yesterday made an assault on McCormick's Reaper Factory, Fifty-first street and Western avenue, for the purpose of preventing the McCormick works from resuming operations. The attack was made at the hour when the men employed in the factory and the neighboring establishments, a meeting was called for 1 o'clock in the grove, corner of Blue Island avenue and Western avenue, for the purpose of organizing the association into the Central Labor Union. The men who had secured places in the morning came to their dinners and left the factory grounds. At that time were begun to gather in the adjacent lots, and to half an hour's hearing most of 6,000 or 7,000, mostly foreigners or Americans, occupied the position. The speakers addressed the men from two platforms, one on the north side of the factory and the other on the west side. Several rabble-rousers were on the ground, but the principal speakers were Anarchists, and their men at them. Several resolutions were read, which were adopted almost unanimously, whereupon a procession was formed, and, with a fife and drum corps leading the way, the crowd marched to the factory, and the leaders demanded admittance. The request was refused, and the crowd, which had increased to 10,000 or 12,000, made a rush for the gates. The police, who had been massed in the vicinity, were ordered to the front, and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in driving the mob back. Then the fun commenced in earnest. Stones, clubs, and every missile that could be found were thrown at the police, and a number of shots were fired. The police charged the crowd, and, after a hard fight, succeeded in driving them back. Several were injured on both sides, but the exact number could not be ascertained. Many of the wounded managed to get away, and, as they were not arrested, their names could not be obtained. Those who were arrested were given a hearing before Justice Bradley, and were fined $5 and costs each. Those who were unable to pay the fine were committed to the county jail for thirty days. The following is a list of those who were arrested: Thomas Fahey, living on Ox, who was fined $5 and costs; Thomas Fahey, living on Ox, who was fined $5 and costs; Thomas Fahey, living on Ox, who was fined $5 and costs;

WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

THE RAILROADS WILL NOT ARBITRATE WITH THEIR MEN.

Every Man Who Does Not Answer the Work This Morning Will Be Discharged and His Place Filled by a New Employe—How the Freight Was Handled at Some of the Roads Yesterday—The Railroads Preside Not Reason and Will Even Some of the Important Men.

The managers of the railroad lines centering in this city, feeling that their legitimate work not inclined to go back to work, were determined to prevent any freight from being handled until their demands were granted, concluded that the time for action in the way of a general tie-up had arrived, and accordingly a meeting of the General Managers and General Superintendents of the railroad lines was called, and the same to be held in the office of the Burlington building. There were present: C. C. Goodrich, Chicago & Alton; C. J. Foster and E. A. Ayers, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; H. D. Wright, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; W. H. Stoddard, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; C. H. Leonard and E. A. Ayers, Michigan Central; Harris English, C. C. Wheeler, and W. A. Gill, Chicago & Northwestern; E. S. Gillet, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; E. Gilbert and C. L. Allen, St. Louis Central; General Miller and General Fuller, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; W. J. Jones and George E. Rogers, Chicago & Grand Trunk; E. D. Kelly, Wabash; C. J. Gunther, Baltimore & Ohio; J. Broughton, Fort Wayne & Jackson; Jay Gould, Wabash; Russell Sage, Union Pacific; C. D. Lee, Chicago, Fort Wayne & Chicago; and Charles Wells, Chicago & Grand Trunk. The meeting was held at 11 o'clock and continued in session until nearly 2 o'clock. The situation was fully discussed by the managers present, and the question of the advisability of granting the demands of the employes was also considered. The general opinion was that the men were determined to strike, and that the managers would be compelled to accede to their demands or else allow their trains to be tied up. The managers were not willing to accede to the demands of the men, and it was finally decided that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour this morning would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. It was also decided that the managers would not meet the employes of their roads in conference, but would treat with them as individuals. The meeting adjourned at 2 o'clock, and the managers left the building in a body.

The Chicago & Alton.

The managers of freight roads met at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in the Rookery building, at 9 o'clock this morning, and after a few minutes' consultation decided to refuse to treat with the committee of the Knights of Labor, and to discharge all men who did not report for work at the usual hour. The following notice was then posted in the office:

"All employes of this company who do not report for duty at the usual hour this morning will be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The company will refuse to treat with the committee of the Knights of Labor, and will not receive any communication from that source. Any employe who does not report for duty at the usual hour will be considered as having left the service of the company."

The Illinois Central.

The freight superintendent of the Illinois Central road, acting on the instructions of the officials, posted notices in the freight houses of the company at 7 o'clock this morning, stating that all men who did not report for duty at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The notice also stated that the company would refuse to treat with the committee of the Knights of Labor, and that all men who did not report for duty would be considered as having left the service of the company.

The Wabash.

At the freight offices of the Wabash road this morning, the men arrived in a body at 6 o'clock, and refused to work. They demanded that the company should recognize the committee of the Knights of Labor, and that all men who had been discharged for belonging to the Knights of Labor should be reinstated. The company refused to grant the demands of the men, and the latter left the yards. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Wabash road was not handling any freight this morning.

The Michigan Central.

The freight handlers of the Michigan Central road struck this morning, and refused to work. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Michigan Central was not handling any freight this morning.

The Rock Island.

The freight handlers of the Rock Island road struck this morning, and refused to work. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Rock Island was not handling any freight this morning.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk.

The freight handlers of the Chicago & Grand Trunk road struck this morning, and refused to work. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Chicago & Grand Trunk was not handling any freight this morning.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The freight handlers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road struck this morning, and refused to work. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was not handling any freight this morning.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The freight handlers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road struck this morning, and refused to work. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road was not handling any freight this morning.

The Chicago & Alton.

The freight handlers of the Chicago & Alton road struck this morning, and refused to work. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Chicago & Alton was not handling any freight this morning.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Considerable excitement prevailed around the premises of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern depot, on Van Buren street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this morning, when the freight handlers, numbering about 100, employed by the freight-house only about half of whom had been notified to call for their checks, struck for higher wages. The men had been receiving $1.50 per day, and demanded $1.75. They also demanded that the company should recognize the Knights of Labor, and that all men who had been discharged for belonging to the Knights of Labor should be reinstated. The company refused to grant the demands of the men, and the latter left the yards. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern was not handling any freight this morning.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

The freight handlers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road struck this morning, and refused to work. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific was not handling any freight this morning.

Chicago & Grand Trunk.

The freight handlers of the Chicago & Grand Trunk road struck this morning, and refused to work. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Chicago & Grand Trunk was not handling any freight this morning.

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Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

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Chicago & Alton.

The freight handlers of the Chicago & Alton road struck this morning, and refused to work. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Chicago & Alton was not handling any freight this morning.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Considerable excitement prevailed around the premises of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern depot, on Van Buren street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this morning, when the freight handlers, numbering about 100, employed by the freight-house only about half of whom had been notified to call for their checks, struck for higher wages. The men had been receiving $1.50 per day, and demanded $1.75. They also demanded that the company should recognize the Knights of Labor, and that all men who had been discharged for belonging to the Knights of Labor should be reinstated. The company refused to grant the demands of the men, and the latter left the yards. The company then posted notices that all men who did not report for work at the usual hour would be discharged, and their places filled by new men. The men refused to return to work, and the company then began to fill their places with new men. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern was not handling any freight this morning.

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Chicago & Grand Trunk.

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Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

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Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

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Chicago & Alton.

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A GREAT STRIKE ENDED.

PEACE ON RED CIRCLE COTTON MILLS ORDERS DECLARED OFF.

The Order Issued by the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor—It Is from Into Effect Today—The Action Brought About by the Appeals of Citizens and the Conservative Committee—The Correspondence.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4.—(Special.)—The agony is over. Tomorrow the mills will be running the same order as the Court orders of no cost will be issued from St. Louis or Texas, and the men will be given permission to get back their places all but three men. The following correspondence is satisfactory:

St. Louis, Mo., April 30, 1886.—Mr. John W. Hayes, Executive Board, Knights of Labor—Sir: The Committee of Arrangements upon the part of the citizens of St. Louis and in behalf of the loss and injury to business interests suffered by the strike of the employes of the Red Circle Cotton Mills, have the honor to request your immediate action in the premises, and to ask that you will issue such orders to the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor as will secure the immediate withdrawal of the strikers from the mills, and the restoration of the mills to their former condition. We feel that the time of the commencement of the strike, and the cause of the strike, are matters of such small importance that they should not be allowed to stand in the way of the settlement of the present difficulty. We are, sir, yours respectfully,

[Signed] H. Turner,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

The following reply was received:

Executive Office, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1886.—Mr. H. Turner, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, St. Louis, Mo.—Sir: In response to your communication of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you that I have issued an order to the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor of St. Louis, directing them to call off the strike of the employes of the Red Circle Cotton Mills, and to order the men to return to work, and to use my influence to secure the restoration of the old relations between employer and employes. Yours respectfully,

[Signed] T. V. Powderly,
General Master Workman.

Chief Arthur Thinks the Knights Have to the Wrong—Sorts from Gill on the Scale.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4.—(Special.)—Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived in the city today to consult with a committee of engineers, Mr. Arthur said he had been summoned regarding the Eighteen-hour movement, and did not see that he had any word not heard there already. He said the Eighteen-hour movement was not a movement of engineers, but was a movement of the Knights of Labor to secure the Eighteen-hour system for all employes. Regarding the Knights of Labor he said: "As to the utterance of the Knights of Labor because the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers refused to [illegible] with them, of I have an unpleasant task before me. I have been a member of the Knights of Labor for many years, and have been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for a number of years, and I do not see that the Knights of Labor have any right to dictate to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The Knights of Labor have no

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED TODAY.

ARRIVED TODAY.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1886.

Prospects looking more for the season, and enough warrants, one have The Daily Tribune mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, and, with the Sunday edition included, 85 cents. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at $1.25 per month, which includes the inland and ocean postage.

The Cook question still remains unsettled.

Two freight handlers employed by the railroads which strikers this city went on a strike yesterday.

Between 300 and 400 women employed in Chicago laundries went on a strike yesterday.

Returns received yesterday within April 30 instead of March 4 the beginning of the Presidential term and Congress has been formally opened.

The Rev. C. J. Fields of Charleston, Ill., a delay from persons of the locality, he has been prominent in State and National politics for many years.

General S. Stevenson, who is now 70 years of age and blind, is suffering from cancer trouble, but hopes to be able to attend to business again soon.

Senator Beck of Kentucky has introduced a bill in the House authorizing the President to offer a reward of $50,000 for the killing or capture of Geronimo.

There is a general feeling among Democratic politicians that Mr. Cleveland has strengthened his position on the Home-rule bill by his manifesto to the electors of Hoboken, as outlined in THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

An Baltimore yesterday 11,000 men were in the line of the labor procession. All the Knights of Labor societies and many of the outside labor unions were in the line. It was the largest labor demonstration ever seen in Baltimore.

Farmers of the Des Moines River Land Grant, who have been threatening to try to pass the notes over the President's veto, are a good deal discouraged at the outlook. They have pretty carefully canvassed the Senate and think the chances of its passage rather slim.

The La Grand Cassatt, which has been conducting a challenge over the corner of North Clark and Division streets, yesterday made a confession of judgment in the Superior Court in favor of A. L. Ansberg for $12,687. The property was mortgaged to the latter in January last for $15,000.

There were 330 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of seventy-two from the preceding week and of twenty-three from the corresponding week last year. Of the deaths 136 were under 5 years of age, accounting three of them under 1 year, six between 70 and 80, five between 80 and 90, and three between 90 and 100.

Seven employees of several months the Union Iron Works at Carondelet, Mo., received unwelcome yesterday morning, giving employment to about 600 men. The bosses of the works pleaded a scarcity of wages which is to remain in force until Jan. 1, 1887. The schedule was presented to the men and they unanimously resolved to go to work at the terms proposed, and now the furnaces are in full blast.

Solomon H. Sons, Jeannie F. Parks, and Mary T. Johnson, the three daughters of the late Talcott Sons, called in filing a bill yesterday in the Superior Court to set aside the will of their father. They charge that he at the time he executed the will, Feb. 20, 1886, was 68 years old, and his mind and memory, by reason of the infirmity of old age, had become so impaired that he was incapable of disposing of his estate. The daughters ask that the will may be set aside and the estate divided among the heirs according to the laws of Illinois.

Gov. Lowndes of Iowa has issued a proclamation relative to the enforcement of the Prohibition law. He calls earnestly upon all temperance societies and other bodies organized for kindred purposes to exercise every energy in assisting in the enforcement of the law. Priests, ministers, teachers, and the press are especially urged to use their best efforts to defeat the moral forces of the State to the cause. He says: "Let the judges, attorneys, and others of the courts be patient, acting and pertained in enforcing the law, both in letter and in spirit. Let the Sheriffs and peace officers be fearless and vigilant, and let the Mayors and all other executive officers awaken to new zeal in their efforts to secure its observance. I exhort all citizens to the noble patriotic difference and by determined efforts banish the drunkenness from Iowa."

The money market was dull. Sterling exchange was in good supply, but strong. Investment securities were quiet. The New York stock market was active, and the tendency of prices downward. The Chicago produce markets were under, with only a moderate volume of trading. The feeling became very much depressed by the continuance of the labor troubles. Corn was especially weak, with relatively large receipts. As compared with Saturday corn closed 1@2c lower, cash lots, 1 and 2 mixed, 1 white, 1 white lower, wheat, oats, and rye 1@2 cent lower, pork 5 cents lower, lard 2½@5c lower, and ribs and boxed meats 5@10c lower, with relatively large receipts. As compared with Saturday cash wheat 1@2c lower, corn 1@2c lower, oats, rye, and pork 5c lower, lard 2½@5c lower, and ribs and boxed meats 5@10c lower.

Warrants up to a county by the following borrowers of a list of valid claimants, a sum of nearly 10,000 men, most of whom were fishing grant, adopted the employés of the McCormick Reaper Company at their case from work yesterday afternoon. The men were closed and every window in the building was demolished. When the police arrived they were pelted with stones and lead pipes. Two hundred officers were rushed to the scene as fast as horses could draw the patrol wagons, and a short, sharp battle between the police and the rioters followed. A number of the mob were clubbed, but were carried away by their friends, so that their exact might not be ascertained. A dozen policemen were hurt. The officers finally succeeded in driving the mob away, and quiet reigned during the remainder of the night.

THE THREATENED LAND-GRANTS.

The Washington Star thinks schemes for tying up the land-grant railroads like may be considered disposed of unless the House overrules the action of the Judiciary Committee—a proceeding that should not be entertained for a moment. The Senate's resolution calls for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee into certain legislation which the land-grant roads are charged with having secured from Congress, and has reported that the questions presented are of such grave importance as to require the most careful consideration. The Star suggests that the Committee should not only inquire into the legislation which the roads have secured, but should also look into the question of whether the roads have complied with the conditions of the grants. It says: "The Committee will be sure to find that many of the roads have not complied with the conditions of the grants, and that they have not the right to claim the lands which they have received. The Committee will also find that the roads have been in the habit of selling the lands which they have received from the Government at prices much higher than those which they have paid for them, and that they have thus made large profits out of the lands which they have received from the Government. The Committee will also find that the roads have been in the habit of selling the lands which they have received from the Government to persons who have settled upon them, and who have made improvements upon them, and that they have thus compelled the settlers to buy the lands which they have already made valuable by their own labor

THE COUNTRY IS WITH HIM

GEN. GLADDEN STRENGTHENED HIS POSITION BY HOME RULE.

The Ballots in the Sixteen of Milwaukee County Results the Fearless Catholic Who Opposes Trying to Put Back Under the Heel Old Boss Cudahy—Among Vote from Abroad.

LONDON, May 3.—[By Cable.]—There is a general feeling which aids to deepen even the most desperate opponents of home rule that Mr. Gladstone has strengthened his position by the manifesto to the electors of Midlothian. The Tories are saying that he will not by saying duty to Mr. Chamberlain's demand. This is not true. It is, on the contrary, the fault of an old parliamentary hand who will at great length to parliament honor Gladstone, but grapples with a view of letting Mr. Chamberlain instead of pleasing Mr. [illegible] for ground [illegible] of progress will have to be allowed [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto is clearly [illegible] to meet the Unionist [illegible] but [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain will be able to [illegible] Gladstone will be able to [illegible] Parliament anything to the course of the [illegible] Mr. Gladstone will be able to [illegible] the [illegible] of the principle covering the [illegible]. The latter fact [illegible] great [illegible] of many of the [illegible] Gladstone [illegible] the [illegible] Gladstone's wisdom, greatly [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] Gladstone [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE "DOGGLE" MES WIX.

RECONSIDERATION OF THE HEALTH COMMISSION MUDDLE.

Sewerage Work Will Go Ahead by the Old Plan, Which Pays the Most Money for the Least Setting and Gives the Ring Jobbers a 7 1/2-Cent Swing at Every and the Arranged Pie—The City Will Not Get the Money Lot—Rules from the Cloth.

The City Council had a time and a half Monday evening. Mayor Harrison was present, but took no part in the proceedings, his time being in the Chair. The only absentees were Ald. Gilbert and Rivers.

When the report of the Health Committee upon the sewage pump for sewerage work was taken up, Ald. Gallery moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

Ald. Gilbert said that he was an owner in three of the sewage areas which he understood to bring a gain to the work of sewerage to Chapel & Co., the present sufficient sewage contractors. They were not to be disappointed.

Ald. Rogers objected that if an Alderman's ring was to get in Jockey how to prevent others or big fees. If at $4.50 and $5.00 then it would be no better than the present one.

Ald. Haug said that from 1870 to 1880 the total cost of the sewerage work was $2,000,000. This was under the present system. During the last six years over $500,000 had been expended on the work. The increase in the assessment had caused the increase in property. Any one who had property in the district knew that the assessments were from 1 to 1. The city could be no best sufferer for $10,000 under the present system as for the new system for $500,000. The pump at a safety gave the property a chance to the greatest drive to each section by saving two 20 cents more. The interest was from the people for the money paid out. The city would be a heavy loser with $10,000 to $20,000 of the people's money in payments a permanent and ruinous nature. The Commissioner should not hesitate. The general method was interesting and according to the records. The citizens was frequently interested in the cause of the muddle by fathering and tying, the cause of which was no used counting.

Ald. Cook brought the matter closer to call by the Constitution of Health. The general cause of many diseases to-day by the contamination of water. Ald. Cook would call attention to the fact that the sewerage question was not under the new Charter and to the suggestion that the work ought to be done under the present system. He was astonished to see the Corporation Counsel was not present to advise the Council. He refused. The city lack of the Corporation Counsel was a burden on citizens. That it was absurd to.

Ald. Sherman discussed the present system as corrupt and pernicious. It failed to effect results of patronage which had to be rendered at the expense of the people. He favored the plan of sewerage by gravity and gave preference to the Rivers pump system.

Ald. Cullen said that to vote on sewerage at the present stage would be worthless to bring to give

ELGIN LOSES BRIDE.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

LOST AND FOUND.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

DANCING CLASSES.

PATENTS.

BUILDING PERMITS.

TO LOAN.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SEALED SPECIFICATIONS.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SEALED WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOST.

MACHINERY.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO EXCHANGE.

STORAGE.

CARPET CLEANING.

PROFESSIONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

STORAGE.

CARPET CLEANING.

PROFESSIONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Judge S. S. Murphy, Woodstock, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Bishop James O'Connor, Omaha, and Gen. Horace Porter, New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Baron of Carlisle, England, was on Chicago yesterday as the guest of Robert Waterman.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sherwin, Tarrant Sunday, was as follows: 6 a. m., 40°; 9 a. m., 47°; 12 m., 50°; 3 p. m., 52°; 6 p. m., 50°; 9 p. m., 47°; 12 p. m., 45°; 3 a. m., 44°; 6 a. m., 46°. Barometer, 6 a. m., 30.01.

It was reported to the General Committee of Preparation for the exercises of the Railroad Charter in Chicago next October that $1,500 of the $5,000 required to defray the expenses of the celebration, has been pledged.

At the Methodist Ministers' meeting at the Grannan House yesterday Dr. S. C. Jackson read a paper on "The Success of Samuel Porter, A competitive discussing of Dr. Jackson, Dr. Cummings, and Judson from the paper followed. Meetings as to the cause of the late trouble.

The 600 letter-carriers were paid $50,000 for April. They made 1,000 carriers trips and 400 collection trips daily during the month, delivering 1,000,000 local letters, 470,000 postcards, 1,000,000 mail letters, 470,000 postcards, 1,000,000 local papers, and 600,000 mail papers, etc. The carriers work and $6,000 and collect under Sherman about $2,000.

The workers of Indiana block coal met with other forty of the Chicago miners at the Sherman last evening in the endeavor to effect a compromise agreement to avoid the strike which is expected next week. The miners would be content if they could get 70c per ton, and are determined to stand out for 75c. The meeting of the Coal Operators' Association was postponed to-day to an indefinite time.

In a paper on "Pure Drinking Water," before the Chicago Medical Society, Dr. S. Engelmann claimed that bacteria of typhoid fever and tuberculosis exist more in the city's sewage under ground conditions and cannot enter the Chicago water. The speaker's belief under the Chicago system. The speaker's belief is due to the fact that the water is taken from the lake at a point where it is not likely to be contaminated by sewage. The speaker's belief is due to the fact that the water is taken from the lake at a point where it is not likely to be contaminated by sewage. The speaker's belief is due to the fact that the water is taken from the lake at a point where it is not likely to be contaminated by sewage.

A city paper recently published an interview with Chairman Kehoe of the County Board relative to the low grade road bill, in which he was made to say that the work is possible, would be commenced nearly years hence, as New Canal's street work was now progressing in New York. A number of the interviews were printed in this paper. It now appears that the Commissioners, and nothing whatever about New Canal or New York, and that the words were wrongfully attributed to him.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Irish-American Club, held May 3, the following officers were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, D. McKnight; Vice-Presidents, D. S. Hoey; Treasurer, E. W. Corcoran; Financial Secretary, C. C. Sexton; Recording Secretary, C. F. Keyes; Executive Committee, Francis Agnew, Michael Dunne, John J. Keenan, Daniel Sullivan, Edward Dunne, John J. Keenan, Daniel Sullivan, John F. Keenan, Daniel Sullivan, John F. Keenan, Daniel Sullivan, John F

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

A CONFESSION HAS BEEN MADE WHERE HE THINKS.

Gubernatorial Chat—Illinois Notes—A Murderer Taken Into Custody—Minnesota Items—Wisconsin Happenings.

Madison to Control Illinois Votes—A Murderer Taken Into Custody—Minnesota Items—Wisconsin Happenings.

Gubernatorial Chat—Illinois Notes—A Murderer Taken Into Custody—Minnesota Items—Wisconsin Happenings.

RUNS WITH THE RAIN.

The First Foot-Ball Scrimmage Witnessed Between Chicago and the Rain.

THE PEACE OF AN OFFICE.

SOME DISSENSION OVER A PROPOSITION TO VACATE.

The Democratic Boss of Fort Dodge Charged with Having Demanded $500 a Year for His Resignation as a Condition Precedent to Securing the Appointment of Postmaster—Did Pat Cain, the Successful Candidate, Come to His Terms?

THE AMATEUR ELOCUTIONIST.

Mrs. James Brown Potter's Experience Before the Public.

THE WATER FRONT.

ANOTHER OF THE CLAIMS CONFIRMED BY THE MILLIONS OF THE DEAD.

Patrick Kingly Complains That the Will Isn't Fair—The County Commissioners Sue the Contractor—The Attention Well Contract Still Good—A Fight About an Elevator Grant.

THE NATIONAL SCATTERER WORK

Reasons Why the City Executive Should Not Proceed Thereon at the Present Time.

A DISPUTATIOUS QUESTION.

GRIFFITH'S CATTLE BY RAIL.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

CHARGES OF CRUELTY.

DEATH OF A RAILROAD MAN.

ATTACHED ENGINES.

DEFALCATION IN ARREARS.

CHARGES AGAINST A BRIDGE BUILDER.

CHARGES AGAINST A BRIDGE BUILDER.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Simple Case in Arithmetic.

As to the "Scottish Press."

An Unjust Accusation Against the Chicago Board of Trade.

A Word Concerning the Fractional Currency Theory.

The Cause Not All Right at Last.

A Word Suggested Sensibly.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

BUILDING PERMITS.